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EXAMINATION OF THE PETITIONS LISTED IN THE ANNEX  
TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

CLASSIFICATION AND SUMMARY OF PETITIONS

Memorandum prepared by the Secretariat

1. In order to facilitate the work of the Council, the Secretariat has prepared the following summary of the petitions listed in the annex to the agenda for the sixth session. The petitions have been classified according to the Territories which they concern.

A. WESTERN S.M.O.

I. Mr. Charles Pelman (T/PET.1/2)

The Petition

2. The petitioner, a German national, claims that in 1936 he had a sum of money in Germany which was taken over by the German Government with the agreement that he would be compensated by the German Consul in Samoa. This compensation was allegedly to be paid by the Consul to those Germans whose affairs were not yet settled. The money, he claims, was to come from the estate of a German in Samoa, the late Mr. Klinkmüller, who had acquired the funds illegally. The petitioner charges that the Consul was unable to obtain this money because of the interference of the administrator of the Territory.

3. The petitioner also cites cases in which he has not been able to obtain justice from the local authorities: the destruction of his cacao plantation in 1916, the confiscation of his furniture and household effects in 1923, the loss of two mortgages, and the confiscation of his property for the use of the American forces in 1943.

4. He appeals to the United Nations to take up his case since he has been unable to obtain a settlement through the New Zealand authorities in either Apia or Wellington.

## II. The Chagga Council (T/PET.2/59)

### The Petition

5. The petitioners request, principally, that Native Authorities should be given greater control of education, that teachers' training colleges be established in every province and that English be taught at an early stage in primary schools; that to meet an acute land shortage faced by the Chagga tribe all alienated lands should be returned to it, no further alienation should be made, and new lands should be reclaimed and developed; and they propose also that the Administering Authority should consider the establishment of District, Provincial and Territorial Councils.

### Observations by the Visiting Mission and by the Administering Authority

6. Observations by the Visiting Mission are contained in document T/218/Add.1, pages 40-43. Observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/352.

### Action by the Council

7. During the fifth session, at its twenty-eighth meeting, on 22 July 1949, the Council adopted Resolution 101 (V) (T/411). In this resolution the Council decided to postpone consideration of that part of the petition which relates to the land question until it received further information from the Administering Authority as to the reactions of the petitioners to the action taken by the Administering Authority in this matter subsequent to the filing of the petition; the questions of a general character, the

petitioners were informed, would be examined in connexion with the Council's examination of the annual report.

B. TANGANYIKA

III. Mr. G.H. Wakefield (T/PET.2/74, T/PET. 2/74/Add.1, T/PET.2/74/Add.2).

The Petition

8. The petitioner states that in 1948 he was recruited by the Government of Mauritius to work as a carpenter for the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika. He states that, after three months in this position, during which time certain discussions were held with the Area Labour Officer in an attempt to ameliorate allegedly deplorable and discriminatory living and working conditions, he was dismissed and that he was then employed because of satisfactory past service by Messrs. Pauling & Co. Ltd.

9. In a letter tendering his resignation he complains of ill-treatment and injustice at the hands of Messrs. Pauling & Co., mentioning in particular the rough climate, inadequacy of ration, high cost of living, poor accommodation and diet, lack of payment of salary and ill-treatment at the hospital. He charges that discrimination exists between Mauritians and Europeans and encloses copies of letters addressed to various company and Government officials asking for his repatriation, leading first to a denial of his right to resign prior to the time stated in his service agreement and later to his summary dismissal. Copies of the correspondence concerning his dismissal and repatriation are contained in the two addenda to the petition (T/PET.74/Add.1 and add.2). In substantiation of his charges he also encloses copies of letters addressed to company and Government officials from four Mauritian labourers, who complain of poor working and living conditions in the Mauritian camp at Kongwa and in all but one case ask for repatriation.

10. The petitioner appeals to the United Nations to consider the matters he has brought to its attention.

IV. Mr. Josef Ganzenhuber (T/PET.2/83, T/PET.2/83/add.1)

The Petition

11. The petitioner states that he worked as a mason from 1934 to 1940 in the employ first of the Benedictine Mission in Peramiho and then of the English Government in Tanganyika. Although an Austrian citizen he was interned in 1940 and was forced to leave various items of personal property and two houses at Songea, district Peramiho. He states that when he tried to obtain the return of his property through the Tanganyika Government he was told that he was bankrupt, although he claims to know through one of the fathers of the mission that the houses are still occupied by a certain negro chieftain. In a further communication (T.PET.2/83/add.1) he includes copies of various letters and documents substantiating his claims.
12. He requests that he be allowed to return to the Territory, or that his property be returned to him.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY

13. Observations by the administering authority are contained in Document T/446. The administering authority points out that the petitioner, although claiming to be an Austrian national, gave the place of his birth as Inzell in Bavaria. During the months preceding the outbreak of war the petitioner exhibited strong pro-Nazi sympathies and was suspected of endeavouring to spread subversive propaganda. He was taken into custody on 3 September 1939, escaped, but was later caught. A letter found in his possession disclosed his intention to blow up a certain number of bridges in the Territory as well as a list of African Chiefs of pro-German and anti-German sympathies. The petitioner, while denying that he was a member of the Nazi party, admitted that he was in complete sympathy with the German Government and, if necessary, would fight for it. He was repatriated to Germany in March, 1940.
14. The administering authority considers that the petitioner's claim for the return of his "legal property" was unfounded since he had no legal title to any immovable property or land in Tanganyika. As the records indicated, the house which the petitioner had built at Songea was on a



plot belonging to an African. Nothing was known of a second house built by the petitioner at Songea. With regard to the petitioner's claim for certain payments due to him in respect of wages, the Administering Authority observes that all payments due to or from the petitioner were adjusted through the accounts of the Custodian of Enemy Property. Inasmuch as the petitioner's assets in Tanganyika were insufficient to meet the claims against him, there is no question of restoring property to him.

15. The Administering Authority does not consider the petitioner a suitable person to be allowed to return to Tanganyika. The policy of the United Kingdom Government of excluding from Tanganyika those enemy aliens who had held Nazi or hostile sympathies was endorsed by the Trusteeship Council during its first session (T/23 and T/23/Add.1 and Trusteeship Council Resolution 6 (I) ).

V. Mr. D.H. Anjaria (T/PET.2/92)

The Petition

16. The petitioner protests that an observation regarding his previous petition (T/PET.2/57, and Resolution No. 98 (V) ) made to the Trusteeship Council by the special representative contained an incorrect statement. This misstatement, he alleges, carried with it the inference that by referring the matter to the Trusteeship Council the petitioner had taken action which might well border on contempt of court. He adds that he has drawn the attention of the Tanganyika Government to the matter and claims that they have intimated that they will call the attention of the Council to the matter at its January session.

17. He requests that the offending lines in the Council's records be deleted or that the statement of the Tanganyika Government to be made at the January session of the Council be fully incorporated in the records.

C. TANGANYIKA AND RUANDA-URUNDI

VI. Mwambutsa, the Mwami of Urundi (T/PET.2/49 - T/Pet.3/5).

The Petition

18. The petitioner, who is one of the two indigenous heads of State in the Trust Territory, petitions for the return to his kingdom of the Bugufi district of Tananyika. He claims that it was always an integral part of his own country, but that as a result of the work of a boundary commission which established the frontier with Tanganyika in 1923, the district was included, "no doubt unintentionally", in the latter territory. He states that the fact that he was a minor at the time helped to perpetuate the alleged mistake. In support of his petition, he submits a historical study prepared by one of his chiefs.

Observations by the local administrations and by the Visiting Mission.

19. Observations by the Belgian and United Kingdom local administrations and by the Visiting Mission are contained in document T/217/Add.1, pages 42-45.

Action by the Council

20. During the fourth session, at its forty-eighth meeting, on 25 March 1949, the Council adopted Resolution 61(IV) (T/328), noting the statements by the representatives of the administering authorities and deciding that no action of the Council was called for at that time.

VII. Mr. Christopher K. Byoya (T/PET.2/69 - T/PET.3/17).

VIII. Messrs. Henry Gitanga, Samueli Bitungwanamaguru, de Kulanika Bini and de Joshwabituna (T/PET.2/70-T/PET.3/18, T/PLT.2/70-T/PET.3/18/Add.1).

IX. Messrs. Simoni Segahonderwa, Daudi M. Kashuli, John Semitende and Serufonyo (T/PET.2/71-T/PET.3/19)

The Petitions

21. These petitions relate to the question of Bugufi; they all trace the

history of the area and give support to the claims of the Mwami of Urundi for its return to Urundi.

22. Subsequently Samwili Bitungwanamaguru and Joshua Bituna have sent two further communications (T/PET.2/70-T/PET.3/18/add.1) in which they state that they know nothing of the petition bearing their signatures and request that their names be deleted from the signatories.

Action by the Council

23. During the fifth session, at its fifth meeting, on 21 June 1949, the Council postponed consideration of these petitions in order to give the two Governments concerned time to submit their observations.

- X. Mr. Ernest N. Ruhembe (T/PET.2/72-T/PET.3/20)
- XI. Forty-eight Bahangaza of Bugufi (T/PET.2/73-T/PET.3/21)
- XII. Mr. Patrick Kazungu (T/PET.2/75-T/PET.3/22)
- XIII. Mr. Chrisostom Muyombana (T/PET.2/76-T/PET.3/23)
- XIV. Messrs. Semitende Rusengo, Semufari Rusengo, Bichinya Rusengo, Ntwali Kyabakanga and Mitabaro Senyanzobe (T/PET.2/77-T/PET.3/24)
- XV. Mr. Joeli Henury (T/PET.2/78-T/PET.3/26)
- XVI. The Abatungwa of Bugufi (T/PET.2/79-T/PET.3/27)
- XVII. Mr. Naftali Gasanzwe (T/PET.2/80-T/PET.3/28)
- XVIII. Mr. Christopher Rusage (T/PET.2/81-T/PET.3/29)
- XIX. Mr. Christopher Mwaku (T/PET.2/83-T/PET.3/30)
- XX. Messrs. Isilaeli Kilomba, Sambwe Semibanga, Nikola Chyiza, Mpinyuye Bilala, Shem Bapfamukarwa and Edward Kidende (T/PET.2/84-T/PET.3/31)

- XXI. Mr. Dena Kanebagule (T/PET.2/85-T/PET.3/32)
- XXII. Mr. Isack Muhile (T/PET.2/86-T/PET.3/33)
- XXIII. Mr. Y. Sekivundi (T/PET.2/87-T/PET.3/34)
- XXIV. Mr. Gideon Minane (T/PET.2/88-T/PET.3/35)
- XXV. Messrs. Thomaso and Ernesti Bgoya (T/PET.2/89-T/PET.3/36)
- XXVI. Mr. Minani Ndutiye (T/PET.2/90-T/PET.3/37)
- XXVII. Mr. Richard Buyebe (T/PET.2/91-T/PET.3/38)

The Petitions

24. These petitions relate to the question of Bugufi. All oppose the claims of the Mwami of Urundi (T/PET.2/49-T/PET.3/5) for the return of Bugufi to Urundi. They trace the history of the area and state that the inhabitants do not want the Mwami of Urundi as their ruler; several claim that the petitioners who have written in support of the Mwami's claim were bribed to do so.

D. RULANDA-URUNDI

- XXVIII. Mr. Augustin Ndababara (T/PET.3/16)

The Petition

25. The petitioner complains of the conditions existing in the Territory, especially in the fields of education, labour, taxation and corporal punishment. More specifically, he alleges that forced labour is still practiced and that the Natives are given little work and their wages are very low. The petitioner states that, despite high taxes, the Natives lack educational and medical facilities. He claims that the Territory has only one school, which is available only to children of chiefs and headmen. In matters of business, trade and housing, the petitioner charges that the Administration favours Europeans, Indians and Arabs over the Natives.

19

XXIX. Mr. Mussa Kackeset bin Kalimba (T/PET.3/25)

The Petition

26. The petitioner, whose previous petition concerning his expulsion from Ruanda-Urundi was considered by the Council during its fourth session (T/PET.3/10 and Resolution No. 64(IV) ), states that his wife's health has been impaired by the climate of Moba, south of Albertville in the Belgian Congo, and begs the indulgence of the Administering Authority in authorizing him to return to Ruanda-Urundi.

E. CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

XXX. Bakweri Land Committee (T/PET.4/3, T/PET.4/3/Add.1, T/PET.4/3/Add.2, T/PET.4/3/Add.3, T/PET.4/3/Add.4, T/PET.4/3/Add.5)

The Petitions

27. The petitions set forth in document T/PET.4/3 from the Bakweri Land Committee, Buea, Cameroons under British administration, dated 24 August 1946 and 17 November 1947, received by the local authority in the Trust Territory on 19 November 1947; transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Government, by a letter dated 12 March 1948, relate to the question of the Cameroon Development Corporation.

28. The petitioners claim that approximately 580 square miles of land in the Victoria Division of the Cameroons under British administration which had belonged to the Bakweri people were seized by the Germans when they occupied the Territory and were transferred to individuals, missionary groups, and companies. After the First World War, when Great Britain was given the mandate for the Territory, the plantations of the Germans were sold at auction, generally to their former German owners, and other lands were declared Crown Lands. Most of this land is now controlled by the Cameroons Development Corporation. The Bakweri people state that, having been deprived of their most fertile lands, they have had to resort to difficult and uneconomical farming on rocky mountain slopes, causing great hardship to them.

29. The petitioners request:-

- (1) That all lands in the Cameroons under British administration known as Crown Lands be designated "native lands" and controlled by the natives;
- (2) That all alienated lands of the Victoria Division which formerly belonged to the Bakweris be returned to them;
- (3) That compensation for the exploitation of these lands be given to the Bakweris; and
- (4) That mission lands, except those containing ecclesiastical and educational buildings be returned to the Bakweris without compensation for exploitation.

30. In a communication dated 9 April 1948, the Bakweri Land Committee requested that its Secretary be granted an opportunity to make an oral presentation in support of the previously submitted written petition set forth in document T/ET.4/3. In accordance with rule 80 bis of the rules of procedure, the President of the Trusteeship Council inquired of the administering authority concerned as to whether there were substantial reasons why the matter should first be discussed in the Council. Since the administering authority stated that no such reasons existed, the President informed the petitioners that the Council would give them an opportunity to make an oral presentation during the third session of the Council, in the latter half of June (document T/ET.4/3/Add.1)

31. However, in a cablegram dated 16 June 1948 (T/ET.4/3/Add.2) the petitioners stated that, owing to financial difficulties, their representative would not be able to appear before the Council at its third session and requested that consideration of their petition be postponed until the fourth session.

32. In two further communications dated respectively 7 September 1948 and 1 December 1948 (T/ET.4/3/Add.3), the petitioners stated that the investigation undertaken by the administering authority had no bearing on their demands, informed the Council that, owing to circumstances beyond their control, they had decided not to send a delegate for an oral presentation;

and submitted their proposals for the future operation of the Cameroons plantations.

Communication to the Visiting Mission.

33. In a memorandum addressed to the Visiting Mission (T/PET.4/3/Add,4) the salient features of the Bakweri land problem are again outlined. It is stated that the decline in the population of the tribe is attributable to malnutrition and poverty resulting from the acute land shortage, and that measures so far taken by the British Government have not altered or alleviated the situation. It is also maintained that the missions hold more land than they need for ecclesiastical or educational purposes and that as a consequence they are commercializing the land while the natives are in dire need of it. The petitioners' former demand for the restoration of all lands at one time belonging to them is reiterated.

34. A further memorandum (T/PET.4/3/Add,5) also addressed to the Visiting Mission by representatives of the Bonjongo Group Area, a group associated with the Bakweri Land Committee, describes two disputes involving mission lands. The first clash, it is stated, occurred over land ceded to the Roman Catholic Missionary Society in 1874 for ecclesiastical purposes. In 1905, when the land was commercialized, the natives of the area protested and tried to resist, but were threatened, flogged or imprisoned. The "land hunger" and serious economic difficulties created lasted until the outbreak of the First World War.

35. In 1922 the present Roman Catholic Missionary Society came to the Territory, and the petitioners claim that this society also acquired land for non-ecclesiastical purposes, resulting in grave economic hardships for the natives. The petitioners demand the right of ownership of all lands previously held by them.

Action by the Council.

36. During the fourth session, at its forty-fourth meeting, on 23 March 1949, the Council adopted Resolution 80 (IV) (T/328), charging the Visiting



Mission to West Africa with full investigation of the question, upon which the Mission would present its recommendations to the Council not later than the sixth session.

XXXI. Mengen Community and Wedikum Community League (T/PET.4/5, T/PET.4/5/Add.1, T/PET.4/5/Add.2)

The Petition

37. The petitioners, after describing at length the history of the land dispute between the Bali and Mengen tribes in the Bamenda Division, complain that the Administration has followed and is still following a land policy favouring the Bali tribe at their expense. They allege that in 1921 their homes were burnt and they were driven off land which was rightfully theirs, and that Mr. W.E. Hunt, at that time District Officer in the area, made decisions in favour of the Bali tribe. A copy of a letter, dated 8 December 1922, alleged to have been written by Mr. Hunt to the Resident at Buea, is enclosed.

Communication to the Visiting Mission

38. A memorandum submitted to the Visiting Mission on behalf of the people of Mengen Mbo (T/PET.4/5/Add.1) gives further details of the land dispute with the Bali tribe. The petitioners cite additional evidence in support of the contention of the original petition that the Administration is following a land policy favouring the Bali tribe at their expense, and claim that in an investigation of the matter conducted by the Administration in December 1948 the District Officer ignored allegedly clear evidence in favour of the Mengen claim and gave a decision partial to the Balis. They appeal to the United Nations to render justice in returning to them their land.

39. A further communication also submitted to the Visiting Mission regarding the land dispute with the Balis comes from the South Western Federation of Tadkon, Wedikum Tribe (T/PET.4/5/Add.2). The petitioners again trace the history of the area describing the advent of the Balis, state that the present Bali area contains many people not of the Bali tribe, and mention others who have exiled themselves from their land because they

refuse to accept Bali rule. The petitioners state that they do not wish to dispossess the Balis of all lands occupied by them but maintain that the Balis claim more lands than they should possess.

40. The petitioners request that the "Commission should kindly order revision of these boundaries by the Government of Nigeria" in order that they may have land on which to settle and farm.

41. A copy of a petition addressed to the Governor of Nigeria by a native chief is enclosed; it requests that Abakpa, which formerly recognized his landlordship, should remain subordinate to him and should not set up its own village council. Enclosed also are copies of several petitions addressed to administration officials with their replies; these petitions were written between 1938 and 1949 by local chiefs who had lost land to the Balis.

Observations by the Administering Authority

42. Observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/428.

XXXII. Mr. Joseph Mosenja (T/PET.4/6)

The Petition

43. The petitioner, a certificated carpenter of the Public Works Department since 1920, states that in December 1948 he was injured in an accident which occurred while in the performance of his duties and that as a result he lost a leg. His appeal to the Government for an artificial leg was denied him on the ground that the accident had occurred at a time when he was on strike.

44. He appeals to the United Nations to intercede on his behalf with the competent authorities.

F. CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

XXXIII. Mr. Carl Peter Albrechtsen (T/PET.5/3)

The Petition

45. The petitioner claims that "Compagnie Scandinave du Cameroun", a trading company of which he was a manager and part owner, was sequestered by the Custodian of Enemy Property during World War II, though he and his associate were both citizens of neutral states, alleging that mismanagement of his company and mishandling of its liquidation by the Custodian have caused him great losses, he states that the French Government has informed him of its willingness to settle this affair in a spirit of conciliation, but no solution has so far been reached. He adds that in December 1948 the Danish Embassy in Paris intervened on his behalf with the High Commissioner of the Cameroons, but no answer was received.

46. He appeals to the Trusteeship Council "to see that a just and conciliatory solution" of his case is reached.

G. TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

XXXIV. The Natural Rulers of Southern Section of Togoland (T/PET.6/12)

The Petition

47. The petition relates to the establishment by the United Kingdom and French authorities of the Consultative Commission dealing with the problems of the Ewe people, which were the subject of petitions considered by the Council at its Second Session. The petitioners claim that a "constitutional provision" that the indigenous representatives on the Commission should be Togoland residents in Togo has been abused, and that the election of certain representatives should be revoked. They also state that in view of the extensive nature of the problems, the number of indigenous inhabitants should be increased to five, and they ask that new elections should be held. They state that the whole of Togoland under British administration must be represented in the Commission.

Action by the Council

48. During the fourth session, at its forty-eighth meeting, on 25 March 1949, the Council adopted Resolution 56 (IV) (T/328), postponing further consideration of this petition until it had received the report of the Visiting Mission to West Africa on the problems raised by the petitioners.

XXV. State Council of the Krachi Native Authority (T/PET.6/14)

The Petition

49. The petitioners transmit a resolution adopted by them at the State Council of the Krachi Native Authority held in Krachikrom, Kete Krachi, on 7 March 1949. By this resolution, the petitioners request that all ordinances and laws of the Gold Coast applicable in Togoland be repealed and that by 1 April 1949 Krachi and Southern Togoland be unified as one entity, that by 1 April 1949 all laws and ordinances restricting the importation and the sale of spirituous liquor in Krachi be repealed and that by the same date missions with government subsidy be allowed to open schools in the State of Krachi. The resolution also contains requests for the building of new feeder roads, for the opening of well-equipped hospitals and for the encouragement of scientific farming. The petitioners appeal for the earliest possible action to ease the tension which, they claim has been present in the area for some time.

Observations by the Administering Authority

50. Observations of the Administering Authority are contained in document T/365.

Action by the Council

51. During the fifth session, at its twenty-eighth meeting, on 22 July 1949, the Council adopted Resolution 93 (V) (T/411), requesting the Visiting Mission to West Africa to investigate this petition.

XXXVI. Conference of Farmers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

(T/PET.6/15)

The Petition

52. The petitioners, in a cablegram, object to certain statements made by

Mr. Sutherland, special representative of the Administering Authority on the Trusteeship Council, in which "he claimed all round progress in Togoland under British Trusteeship". They allege that this statement is entirely misleading and hold that the British administration is responsible for the present chaotic conditions in the Territory. They request the Council to investigate the conditions now prevailing in the Territory with a view to securing:-

- (1) immediate return to farmers of their proportionate shares of the accumulated cocoa profits now in the hands of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board;
- (2) the removal of all artificial boundaries which have been set up by the Administering Powers;
- (3) the removal of all import restrictions in order to eliminate black marketing;
- (4) free marketing by farmers of their various raw products;
- (5) the establishment of hospitals, dispensaries and public schools and colleges throughout the Territory;
- (6) improvement of health and sanitary conditions; and,
- (7) immediate construction of Kedjebi-Ihamansu-Papase motor road together with the improvement of existing roads.

53. A subsequent letter from the Mandated Togoland Farmers Association, under whose auspices the Conference was held, transmits a copy of a resolution adopted by the Conference which sets out more fully the various complaints outlined in the cablegram.

#### Observations by the Administering Authority

54. Observations of the Administering authority are contained in document T/358.

#### Acting by the Council

55. During the fifth session, at its twenty-eighth meeting, on July 22, 1949, the Council adopted Resolution 94 (V) (T/411) requesting the Visiting Mission to West Africa to investigate this petition.

X. XVII Five Natural Rulers of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship  
(Southern Section) (T/PET.6/18)

The Petition

56. The petitioners, accepting in principle the formation of Regional Councils, do however object to any Council not formed entirely for Togoland. They also suggest that a regional Council for Southern Togoland including Kete Krachi State be formed.

XXXVIII. Hodo VI. Fiaga of Anfoega Division (T/PET.6/19)

The Petition

57. In the name of the people of Anfoega Division the petitioner states that since the introduction of the "amalgamation" scheme of local government in 1933, Anfoega Division has remained independent, finding this form of government unprogressive and the ordinance governing it undemocratic, unconstitutional and foreign to native tradition.

58. He complains that because of this resolution of the Anfoega Division the Administering Authority has willfully but indirectly retarded the progress of the Division by denying it local judicial authority, by refusing to give grants-in-aid to the two Senior Schools in the Division, and by denying it a postal agency until 1947.

59. He offers general criticisms of the "Amalgamation" scheme stating that it denies the people of the Territory a Joint Council for Chiefs, Legislative Council, responsible government, trained magistrates, economic planning, social welfare, educational development and advancement in agriculture and industries.

60. The petitioner requests that, with regard to Anfoega Division, the Division be granted the right of jurisdiction and be recognized as a state during the interim when the petition is under consideration. With regard to the general administration of the Territory, he asks that the Administering Authority take immediate action to implement the provisions of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter.

XXXIX. The Chief, Elders and People of Biakpa (T/PET.6/20).

The Petition

61. The petitioners state that in their village of Biakpa, with a population of only about 400, there are two infant-junior schools, an Ewe Presbyterian vernacular school established in 1912 and a Roman Catholic school established in 1943. Maintaining that the village is not large enough to support two schools and that the presence of the second school is creating dissidence in the village and retarding the political, educational and social progress of the people, the petitioners appeal to the United Nations stating that "by January 1950... (they) want to see only one educational institution in ... (their) village, the Ewe Presbyterian I/J School."

62. Enclosed are copies of previous correspondence with the local authorities concerning the problem.

H. TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND  
TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

XL. The All-Ewe Conference, Accra (T/PET.6/1 - T/PET.7/1)

XLI. Mr. Augustino de Souza (T/PET.6/2 - T/PET.7/3)

XLII. The All-Ewe Conference, Accra (T/PET.6/3 - T/PET.7/4)

XLIII. The All-Ewe Conference, Congo Branch (T/PET.6/4 - T/PET.7/5)

XLIV. The All-Ewe Conference, Accra (T/PET.6/5 - T/PET.7/6)

XLV. The Council on African Affairs Inc., New York (T/PET.6/6 - T/PET.7/8)

XLVI. The African Academy of Arts and Research, New York (T/PET.6/7 - T/PET.7/9)

The Petitions

63. All the above petitions relate to the question of the unification of Eweland under one single administering authority.



Observations by the Administering Authorities

64. Observations of the British and French Administering Authorities, on these petitions and also on those listed below, Nos. 52 and 54, are contained in document T/58. A Secretariat paper on the Ewe and Togo boundaries is contained in document T/81.

Action by the Council

65. During the second session, at its seventeenth meeting, on 15 December 1947, the Council adopted resolution 14 (II) (T/179), welcoming the measures jointly proposed by the Administering Authorities; recommending that the Administering Authorities concerned foster the association and cooperation of the Ewe people and consult with each other and with Ewe representatives with a view toward evolving further measures for fulfilling the wishes of the Ewe people; deciding that the first Visiting Mission to West Africa should devote special attention to the problem and to the implementation of measures designed to cope with the problem; and agreeing to re-examine the problem at the session at which the report of the Visiting Mission is discussed.

XLVII. Togoland Progress Party (T/PET.6/8 - T/PET.7/10)

The Petition

66. The petitioners charge that Mr. Olympio is not qualified to represent the views of the majority of the people of Togoland under French Administration on the question of the unification of the Ewe people.

Action by the Council

67. With regard to this petition, as well as that listed immediately below, No. 48, during the second session, at its eighteenth meeting, on 16 December 1947, the Council decided that no separate action by the Trusteeship Council was necessary with respect to these communications, and the text of Resolution 14 (II) (T/179) was transmitted to the petitioners.

XLVIII. The All-Ewe Federal Union, Lagos (T/PET.6/9-T/PET.7/11)

The Petition

68. The petitioners support the request for the unification of Eweland,

Action by the Council

69. For the action of the Council of this petition, see under No. XLVII.

XLIX. The Togoland Progress Party (T/PET.6/10-T/PET.7/12)

The Petition

70. This petition contains a motion of the Togoland Progress Party, supported by declarations of certain native chiefs of Togoland under French administration, opposing the unification, under a single trusteeship, of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration, and approving the joint proposals of the administering authorities concerned for closer co-operation in the administration of the two Territories.

Action by the Council

71. During the third session, at its tenth meeting, on 28 June 1948, the Council decided that, since the matter had been thoroughly examined at the second session, it would postpone consideration of this petition, as well as that listed immediately below, No. L, until it had received the report of the Visiting Mission to West Africa.

L. The All-Ewe Conference, Accra (T/PET.6/11-T/PET.7/13)

The Petition

72. The petitioners in a series of resolutions support the unification of the Ewe people and charge that the proposed measures to ease customs regulations are not enough to satisfy their desire for unity. They also object against the composition and method of selection of the proposed Standing Consultative Commission for Togoland Affairs.

Action by the Council

73. For the action of the Council on this petition, see under No. XLIX.

II. The Togoland Union (T/PET.6/17-T/PET.7/15)

The Petition

74. The petitioners, in a declaration and two resolutions passed by their union, urge immediate unification of the two Togolands under a single Administering Authority to be determined by a United Nations supervised plebiscite of the indigenous inhabitants.

75. They also protest against the formation of "Trans-Volta Territorial Council"; and request a number of constitutional reforms preparatory to self-government.

I. TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

LII. Mr. Augustino de Souza (T/PET.7/2, T/PET.7/2/Add.1)

The Petition

76. As President of the Council of Notables, the petitioner requests the Trusteeship Council to consider the question of unification of the Ewe people.

Observations by the Administering Authority and action by the Council

77. For the observations of the Administering Authority and the action of the Council on this petition, see under Nos. XL - XLVI above.

LIII. Mr. Augustino de Souza (T/PET.7/7)

The Petition

78. The petitioner charges that the Administering Authority had prohibited all mass meetings in connection with the Ewe unification movement. He requests the Trusteeship Council to set up and send an on-the-spot investigating Commission.

79. Enclosed are copies of two letters the petitioner had sent to the Colonial Governor and the Minister for the Colonies.

Observations by the Administering Authority and action by the Council

80. For the Observations of the Administering Authority and the action of the Council on this petition, see under Nos. 40 - 46 above.

LIV. Mr. Augustino de Souza (T/PET.7/14)

The Petition

81. The petitioner transmits a copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the traditional chiefs and notables of the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration, held at Lome on 17 April 1949.

82. The resolution contains a request that the local administration should free the Togoland chiefdom of all obstacles to its development and should, in particular, rescind Decree No.113 A.P.A. of 1 March 1945; further calls for the unification of Ewe ancestral lands under one administration, for the inclusion of the Ewe language in the school curriculum in Togoland under French administration and for the granting of legislative powers to the Representative Assembly.

Action by the Council

83. During the fifth session, at its twenty-eighth meeting, on 22 July 1949, the Council adopted Resolution 96 (V), noting that the questions raised in this petition were closely related to the questions raised in previous petitions from the Ewe people, and requesting the Visiting Mission to West Africa to investigate the questions raised in the petition.